

**Records of the U.S. House of Representatives**  
**RG.233.81.House**  
**81st Congress**

**Finding aid prepared by Office of Art and Archives,  
Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives**

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Describing Archives: A Content Standard

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration  
700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC, 20408  
202-357-5350  
[legislative.archives@nara.gov](mailto:legislative.archives@nara.gov)

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## Summary Information

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<b>Repository</b>	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
<b>Title</b>	House Records of the 81st Congress
<b>Date [inclusive]</b>	1949-1951
<b>Extent</b>	472.16 Cubic feet
<b>Language</b>	English

## Administrative Information

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### Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

### Conditions Governing Access note

The records are governed by Rule VII(3)b of the House Rules:

(b) (1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee. (2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years. (3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee. (4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

Records of Legislative Proceedings

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## Collection Inventory

### Records of Legislative Proceedings 1949-1951

#### Minute Books and Journals 1949-1951 9.0 Cubic feet (34 volumes)

##### Scope and Contents note

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, first session (81A-A1); legislative journal, first session (81A-A2); minute book, second session (81A-A3); and legislative journal, second session (81A-A3).

#### Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1949-1951 30.0 Cubic feet

##### Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include seventy-eight volumes of original House bills (81A-B1); three volumes of original House joint resolutions (81A-B2); two volumes of original House concurrent resolutions (81A-B3); three volumes of House simple resolutions (81A-B4); desk copies of House bills passed (81A-B5); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (81A-B6); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions passed (81A-B7); desk copies of House simple resolutions (81A-B8); engrossed House bills (81A-B9); engrossed House joint resolutions (81A-B10); engrossed House concurrent resolutions (81A-B11); desk copies of House bills tabled (81A-B12); desk copies of House joint resolutions tabled (81A-B13); desk copies of House simple resolutions tabled (81A-B14); desk copies of H. Res. 522 which failed to pass and of H. Res. 546 which was rejected (81A-B15); House bills and joint resolutions on the Union and House calendars not acted upon (81A-B16); and amendments and motions to recommit (81A-B17).

##### Arrangement note

**Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House**

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The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1949-1951 2.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills passed (81A-C1); Senate joint resolutions passed (81A-C2); Senate concurrent resolutions passed (81A-C3); engrossed Senate bills (81A-C4); engrossed Senate joint resolutions (81A-C5); engrossed Senate concurrent resolutions (81A-C6); engrossed Senate simple resolutions communicated to the House (81A-C7); and notification of Senate agreement to House amendments or to conference committee reports on Senate bills and resolutions (81A-C8).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Papers Accompanying Bills and Resolutions 1949-1951 178.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers accompanying bills and resolutions document the following committees: Committee on Agriculture (81A-D1); Committee on Armed Services (81A-D2); Committee on Banking and Currency (81A-D3); Committee on the District of Columbia (81A-D4); Committee on Education and Labor (81A-D5); Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (81A-D6); Committee on Foreign Affairs (81A-D7); Committee on House Administration (81A-D8); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (81A-D9); Committee on the Judiciary (81A-D10); Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (81A-D11); Committee on Post Office and Civil Service (81A-D12); Committee on Public Lands (81A-D13); Committee on Public Works (81A-D14); Committee on Veterans' Affairs (81A-D15); and Committee on Ways and Means (81A-D16).

**Arrangement note**

## Committee Reports

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The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee except 81A-D10 in which claims are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

### **Committee Reports 1949-1951 29.0 Cubic feet (126 volumes)**

#### **Scope and Contents note**

Original committee reports are from the first session (81A-E1); and second session (81A-E2).

#### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

### **Committees 1949-1951**

Committee on Agriculture 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the interests of the large agricultural population of the country. The committee's jurisdiction includes adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agriculture generally; agricultural and industrial chemistry; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; agricultural economics and research; agricultural education extension services; agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States); animal industry and diseases of animals; commodity exchanges; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; extension of farm credit and farm security; inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products; and forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

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### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture include executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F1.1); hearings (81A-F1.2); legislative calendar (81A-F1.3); and various subjects (81A-F1.4).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture document cotton (81A-H1.1); cost of foods (81A-H1.2); Federal Farm Loan Act (81A-H1.3); foot and mouth disease (81A-H1.4); fruit fly (81A-H1.5); oleomargarine (81A-H1.6); parity (81A-H1.7); price supports (81A-H1.8); rural rehabilitation (81A-H1.9); surplus foods (81A-H1.10); and various subjects (81A-H1.11).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

### Committee on Appropriations 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Appropriations was created in 1865. The Constitution of the United States specifies that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the



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Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The earliest appropriations bills were written by select committees on instruction from the Committee of the Whole House, and later ones by the standing Committee on Ways and Means. Increased demands for revenue and appropriations as a result of the Civil War combined to produce a tremendous workload for the Ways and Means Committee. Today, the committee is tasked with the appropriation of revenue for the support of the Government; rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts; transfers of unexpended balances; and bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include messages from the President (81A-F19.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Committee on Armed Services 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Armed Services was established under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which merged the jurisdictions of the former committees on Naval Affairs, and on Military Affairs to form a single committee, the Committee on the Armed Services. The jurisdiction of the new committee included the following subjects: a) Common defense generally. b) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force generally. c) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; Army, Navy and Air Force reservations and establishments. d) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves. e) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed forces. f) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services. g) Selective service. h)

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Size and composition of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. i) Soldiers' and sailors' homes. j) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense. The committee has functioned through numerous subcommittees, the names and number of which vary from Congress to Congress. Through most of its history there have been four or five standing legislative subcommittees, several special subcommittees appointed to conduct specific studies, and an oversight or investigating subcommittee. The records that have been preserved reflect the complex and often technical nature of the subjects dealt with by the committee, and its reliance on subcommittees to perform most of the work.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Armed Services include correspondence, arranged by subject (81A-F2.1); messages from the President (81A-F2.2); and minutes (81A-F2.3).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Committee on Banking and Currency 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Banking and Currency Committee was created in 1865 to relieve the Ways and Means Committee of part of its workload. Its jurisdiction included the chartering and oversight of national banks; the issue of national bank loans; the issue, taxation, and redemption of national bank notes; and the authorization of bond issues. It was responsible for legislation involving the deposit of public moneys, strengthening the public credit, monetary parity, and the issuance of silver certificates as currency. The investigation of the failure of state banks and the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company were also part of its jurisdiction. The committee's jurisdiction included the legislation that created the Federal Reserve System in 1913 and the establishment and operation of Federal Reserve banks since that date. Since 1921 it has included

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legislation regarding the War Finance Corporation, the provision of credits for essential industries, rural credits, and farm loans. Since 1932 it has been responsible for home-loan bills. In 1921 part of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures was transferred to the Banking and Currency Committee, and in 1946 the remainder of the former committee's jurisdiction relating to coinage was similarly transferred as part of the reorganization of Congress. The new formal jurisdiction of the committee was defined to include the following subjects and remained the same until 1971: (a) Banking and currency generally. (b) Control of price of commodities, rents, or services. (c) Deposit insurance. (d) Federal Reserve System. (e) Financial aid to commerce and industry, other than matters relating to such aid which are specifically assigned to other committees under this rule. (f) Gold and silver, including the coinage thereof. (g) Issuance of notes and redemption thereof. (h) Public and private housing. (i) Valuation and revaluation of the dollar.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency include bills and resolutions, arranged numerically by bill or resolution (81A-F3.1); executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F3.2); hearings (81A-F3.3); legislative calendar (81A-F3.4); and messages from the President, arranged by subject (81A-F3.5).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

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The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency document housing (81A-H2.1); rent control (81A-H2.2); and various subjects (81A-H2.3).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

## Committee on the District of Columbia 1949-1951

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on January 27, 1808. The committee's duty was to consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia referred to them by the House. Jurisdiction consisted of various municipal concerns of the District of Columbia including those involving streets, schools and teachers, railroads, police and fire departments, claims against the District Government, insurance, taxes, health and safety, liquor sales, incorporation of organizations and societies, and other matters that were the normal concerns of city and State governments. Since its creation the committee has shared jurisdiction on District concerns with other committees, and in particular with the Committees on Education and Labor, Interior, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Public Works. The committee was known as the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1801-1995. The committee was split and absorbed by subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

## Committee Papers 1949-1951

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F4.1); crime and law enforcement in the District of

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Columbia, arranged by subject (81A-F4.2); proceedings in executive sessions (81A-F4.3); and various subjects (81A-F4.4).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

## Committee on Education and Labor 1949-1951

### **Biographical/Historical note**

When the Committee on Education and Labor was separated into two committees in 1883, the jurisdiction of the new Committee on Education included all legislation and documents relating to the subject of education. This included proposed legislation providing aid from the Federal Government to common schools, aid to the education of deprived or handicapped persons, the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical education, and efforts to deal with illiteracy at the national level. The committee functioned until 1946 when it was reunited with the Committee on Labor under the Legislative Reorganization Act to form the new Committee on Education and Labor.

## Committee Papers 1949-1951

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Education and Labor include executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F5.1); hearings (81A-F5.2); legislative calendar (81A-F5.3); and various subjects (81A-F5.4).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

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### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor include the Fair Employment Practices Act (81A-H3.1); Federal aid to education (81A-H3.2); minimum wage (81A-H3.3); repeal of Taft-Hartley Law (H1A-H3.4); and various subjects (81A-H3.5).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

### Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department was created on December 5, 1927, to replace the 11 expenditures committees that were terminated at that time. Much of the work of the committee was accomplished by its subcommittees.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments include executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F6.1); executive documents, arranged numerically (81A-F6.2); hearings (81A-F6.3); mold count contained in black raspberries (81A-F6.4); and a copy of a symposium on executive reorganization (81A-F6.5).

#### **Arrangement note**

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The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments include implementing the recommendations of the Hoover Commission (81A-H4.1); and various subjects (81A-H4.2).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1949-1951

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education; intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American

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National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include aid to China and Korea, arranged by subject (81A-F7.1); congressional study missions, arranged by subject (81A-F7.2); correspondence (81A-F7.3); development of the United Nations into a world federation (81A-F7.4); European Recovery Program (81A-F7.5); executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F7.6); hearings (81A-F7.7); messages from the President, arranged by subject (81A-F7.8); mimeographed file (81A-F7.9); Philippine rehabilitation (81A-F7.10); and various subjects (81A-F7.11).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document abducted Greek children (81A-H5.1); Ireland (81A-H5.2); Italy (81A-H5.3); Josef Cardinal Minszenty (81A-H5.4); Korea (81A-H5.5); Lithuania (81A-H5.6); strengthening of the United Nations (81A-H5.7); and various subjects (81A-H5.8).

#### **Arrangement note**



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The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

### Committee on House Administration 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The House Administration Committee was created on January 2, 1947, under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The new committee merged the functions and jurisdictions of the Committees on Accounts; Enrolled Bills; Memorials; Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress; the Library; Printing; Disposition of Executive Papers; and the three committees on elections. The committee focuses on the internal procedures of the House, such as: appropriations, as well as auditing and settling all accounts with the contingent fund; employment of persons by the House, including clerks for Members and committees, and reporters of debates; matters relating to printing and correction of the "Congressional Record"; House accounts generally; assignment of office space for Members and committees; disposition of useless executive papers; measures relating to the election of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress, corrupt practices, contested elections, credentials and qualifications, and Federal elections generally; services to the House, including the House Restaurant and administration of the House Office Buildings and of the House wing of the Capitol; travel of Members of the House; arranging a suitable program for each day observed by the House of Representatives as a memorial day in memory of Members of the Senate or House of Representatives who have died during the preceding period; examining all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions to see that they are correctly enrolled; reporting to the Sergeant at Arms of the House the travel of Members of the House; the House Library, statuary and pictures, acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol. The Committee also has oversight for the Library of Congress, the Botanic Gardens, and the Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions. Subcommittees were added subsequently: Accounts; Elections; Printing; Enrolled Bills, Library, Disposition of Executive Papers, and Memorials. Joint committees were also added eventually: Disposition of Executive Papers, Library, and Printing.

#### **Controlled Access Headings**

**Committees**

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**Personal Name(s)**

- Blackney, William Wallace, 1876-1963
- Cunningham, Paul Harvey, 1890-1961
- Davies, John Clay, 1920-2002
- Feighan, Michael Aloysius, 1905-1992
- Fuller, Hadwen Carlton, 1895-1990

Committee Papers 1949-1951

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on House Administration include correspondence, legislative calendar, and minutes (81A-F8.1).

Records of the Subcommittee on Accounts: correspondence and minutes (81A-F8.2); and additional correspondence (82A-F8.2).

Records of the Subcommittee on Elections: contested election cases of Vincent L. Browner v. Paul Cunningham, Iowa; Hadwen C. Fuller v. John C. Davies, New York; George D. Stevens v. William W. Blackney, Michigan; James F. Thierry v. Michael A. Feighan, Ohio; correspondence, hearings, statements and related papers pertaining to the Hatch Act and the poll tax; general correspondence; and minutes (81A-F8.3).

Records of the Subcommittee on Enrolled Bills, Library, Disposition of Executive Papers, and Memorials: correspondence and related papers pertaining to the erection of a marine corps memorial at Chicago, provision for a national theatre, and other subjects; executive communications; lists or schedules from the National Archives pertaining to records proposed for disposal by Government agencies (81A-F8.4).

Records of the Subcommittee on Printing: correspondence and minutes (81A-F8.5).

**Arrangement note**

## Committees

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The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on House Administration document the poll tax (81A-H6.1); and various subjects (81A-H6.2).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1949-1951

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce came into existence in 1892 when the name of the Committee on Commerce was changed. During most of the 19th century, there had been some inconsistency in the referral of certain customs-related matters. After 1895, however, the jurisdiction over customs districts, ports of entry and delivery, the transportation of dutiable goods, and officers and employees in the customs service passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similarly, for many years after the establishment of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in December 1887, the division of jurisdiction over various matters relating to water transportation between the new committee and the Committee on Commerce (later, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee) was inconsistently applied, but progressively more of these issues were referred to the Merchant Marine Committee. After passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House rules defined the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as follows: Interstate and foreign commerce generally; regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, except transportation by water not subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; regulation of interstate and foreign communications; civil aeronautics; weather bureau; interstate

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oil compacts; petroleum and natural gas, except on the public lands; securities and exchanges; regulation of interstate transmission of power, except the installation of connections between Government water power projects; railroad labor and railroad retirement and unemployment, except revenue measures relating thereto; public health and quarantine; inland waterways; the Bureau of Standards and the standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F9.1); and messages from the President (81A-F9.2).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include amending the Railroad Retirement Act (81A-H7.1); compulsory health insurance and socialized medicine (81A-H7.2); prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages (81A-H7.3); and various subjects (81A-H7.4).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

**Committees**

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**Committee on the Judiciary 1949-1951****Biographical/Historical note**

The standing Committee on the Judiciary was established on June 3, 1813, to take into consideration matters touching judicial proceedings. In 1880 the rule defining its jurisdiction was revised to read "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law," and this remained the formal definition of the jurisdiction of the committee until the reorganization of Congress in 1946. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the specialized claims committees that were in existence at that time were abolished and the claims that had been referred to them were to be referred to the Judiciary Committee or were dealt with by the executive agencies or the courts. Under the 1946 reorganization the already broad jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee was expanded to include the subjects that had formerly been referred to the Committees on Patents, Immigration and Naturalization, Revision of Laws, Claims, and War Claims. In order to accommodate the broadened area of responsibility, the committee established standing subcommittees with specialized jurisdictions to deal with the new subject areas. The committee's jurisdiction includes judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; administrative practice and procedure; apportionment of Representatives; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; criminal law enforcement; Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions; immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; interstate compacts generally; claims against the United States; meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Committee Papers 1949-1951****Scope and Contents note**

## Committees

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The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include correspondence regarding complaints; executive communications; general correspondence; hearings, claims paid by the Navy and Post Office Departments under the Federal Tort Claims Act; messages from the President; and a volume of minutes (81A-F10.1).

Records of the Special Subcommittee to Study Immigration and Nationality Problems (pursuant to H. Res. 238): correspondence and related papers; displaced persons in Europe and their resettlement in the United States; expellees and refugees of German ethnic origin; and loss of American citizenship by voting in Italian elections (81A-F10.2).

Records of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization: correspondence, minutes, and suspended deportation cases (81A-F10.3). For displaced persons cases, see 82A-F11.2.

Records of the Subcommittee on the Study of Monopoly Power: correspondence, memoranda, hearings, reports and related papers pertaining to iron and steel, newsprint, amendments to the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts, and antitrust proceedings terminated by consent judgments or pleas of "nolo contendere." The records are arranged by subject (81A-F10.4).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary document civil rights (81A-H8.1); claims and redress of grievances (81A-H8.2); expellees and displaced persons (81A-H8.3); General Pulaski Memorial Day (81A-H8.4); ownership of submerged lands and tidelands (81A-H8.5); requests to impeach certain public officials (81A-H8.6); and various subjects (81A-H8.7).

### **Arrangement note**

## Committees

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The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

### Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was established on December 21, 1887, to replace the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. The House Rules defined its jurisdiction as those matters concerning the merchant marine. This included all matters relating to transportation by water, the Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Panama Canal, and fisheries. Legislation referred to the committee also included matters involving seamen (their assignments, wages, treatment, and health) and officers (their titles, conduct, and licensing); the naming, measuring, licensing, and registering of vessels; navigation and related laws; pleasure yachts; collisions at sea, as well as international arrangements to prevent them; coasting districts; maritime schools; and, taxes, fines, and penalties on vessels. The committee has also regulated shipping in the Philippines and Hawaii. As did most committees of the House, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee created subcommittees to handle portions of its jurisdiction. In 1919 the committee was given jurisdiction over wireless telegraphy (radio), and in 1932 its name was changed to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. After a dispute with the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the jurisdiction over radio services was transferred to that committee in 1935 and the term "radio" was dropped from the name of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the jurisdiction of the committee was enlarged and more fully defined.

#### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries include correspondence relating to the S.S. "Mariposa" and S.S. "Monterey"; executive communications,

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arranged numerically; hearings; committee documents, arranged numerically; legislative calendar; messages from the President; and minutes (81A-F11.1).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

## Committee on Post Office and Civil Service 1949-1951

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee was established on January 2, 1947 as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. It combined the jurisdictions of the former committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, Civil Service, and Census. The jurisdiction over the National Archives, formerly under the Library Committee, was also included. The formal jurisdiction of the committee included matters relating to: census and the collection of statistics generally; Federal Civil Service generally; National Archives; postal-savings banks; postal service generally, including the railway mail service, and measures relating to ocean mail and pneumatic-tube service, but excluding post roads; and the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement.

## Committee Papers 1949-1951

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service include executive communications, legislative calendar, messages from the President, and copies of public laws approved during the 81st Congress (81A-F12.1).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.



## Committees

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### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service document the curtailment of postal services (81A-H9.1); and various subjects (81A-H9.2).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

### Committee on Public Lands 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

Committee Papers 1949-1951

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands include committee documents (81A-F13.1); a volume of the compilation of materials relating to Indians in the United States and Alaska (81A-F13.2); executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F13.3); hearings relating to specific bills, arranged by subject (81A-F13.4); hearings not pertaining to specific bills, arranged by subject (81A-F13.5); and minutes (81A-F13.6).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands document Alaska and Hawaii (81A-H10.1); Indian affairs (81A-H10.2); Puerto Rico (81A-H10.3); and various subjects (81A-H10.4).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Public Works 1949-1951

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide

## Committees

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for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Works include executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F14.1); hearings (81A-F14.2); legislative calendar (81A-F14.3); minutes (81A-F14.4); and various subjects (81A-F14.5).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Works include the Columbia Valley Administration (81A-H11.1); flood control projects (81A-H11.2); roads and highways (81A-H11.3); St Lawrence Seaway (81A-H11.4); and various subjects (81A-H11.5).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

## Committees

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### Committee on Rules 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Rules Committee was established as a select committee until 1880 when it was made a standing committee. Jurisdiction included the original establishment and revision of the rules of the House, an activity that required little attention after the first Congress because the rules of the previous Congress were usually adopted with few changes at the beginning of each new Congress. Further jurisdiction consisted of all proposed action on the rules and joint rules, control over the order of business on the floor of the House through the issuance of special orders or rules, and recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Rules include copies of House and Senate resolutions, arranged numerically by bill or resolution; and a copy of the "Calendars of the United States House of Representatives and History of Legislation," prepared under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives (81A-F15.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Committee on Veterans' Affairs 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs was established under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; its jurisdiction included the subjects that had been referred to the committees on World War Veterans' Legislation, Pensions, and Invalid Pensions before they were abolished by the Act. The

## Committees

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creation of the Veterans' Affairs Committee brought all veterans' legislation into the consideration of one committee. Prior to the consolidation of committees under the 1946 reorganization the dispersal of responsibility for veterans' affairs among the several committees caused concern as to the fairness and equality of treatment. The formal jurisdiction of the Veterans' Affairs Committee includes matters relating to: Veterans' measures generally; compensation, vocational rehabilitation, and education of veterans; life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the armed forces; pensions of all the wars of the United States, general and special; readjustment of servicemen to civil life; soldiers' and sailors' civil relief; veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs include administrative records relating to applications for employment, correspondence of Chairman Rankin, expense accounts, and personnel matters (81A-F16.1); executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F16.2); general records consisting of correspondence, press releases, publications received and related papers accumulated by the committee between December 1946 and January 1951 pertaining to veterans' benefits, compensation, complaints, hospitalization, hospitals, housing, individual cases, insurance, pensions, rehabilitation, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and others, arranged by subject (81A-F16.3); legislative calendar (81A-F16.4); reading file, 1947-1950 (81A-F16.5); correspondence of the ranking minority member of the committee, Edith Nourse Rogers, arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent (81A-F16.6); and various subjects (81A-F16.7).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

#### **Controlled Access Headings**

#### **Personal Name(s)**

## Committees

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- Rankin, John Elliott, 1882-1960
- Rogers, Edith Nourse, 1881-1960

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs include pensions for veterans of World War I and World War II (81A-H12.1); Servicemen's Readjustment Act (81A-H12.2); Veterans' Administration hospitals (81A-H12.3); and various subjects (81A-H12.4).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number.

Committee on Ways and Means 1949-1951

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest standing committee in Congress. In 1795 another Select Committee on Ways and Means was formed, and was regularly reappointed in each session until it was defined as a standing committee in 1802. The jurisdiction of the committee includes customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures generally; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f); deposit of public monies; transportation of dutiable goods; tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts; and national social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

### **Controlled Access Headings**

## Committees

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### Personal Name(s)

- Carroll, John Albert, 1901-1983

#### Committee Papers 1949-1951

##### Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include correspondence, telegrams and related records pertaining to excess profits, excise and income taxes, revision of taxes, social security, and tariff, arranged by subject (81A-F17.1); correspondence consisting of letters received and referred by the office of Representative John A. Carroll, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means (81A-F17.2); other correspondence relating to national lottery, postal rates, Railroad Retirement Act, renegotiation of war contracts, revenue revision, veterans legislation and miscellaneous subjects, arranged by subject (81A-F17.3); executive communications, arranged numerically (81A-F17.4); and messages from the President (81A-F17.5).

##### Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

#### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1949-1951

##### Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means include excise taxes on admission, alcoholic beverages, cigarette, toilet goods and cosmetics, and transportation (81A-H13.1); social security

## Committees

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(81A-H13.2); tariff (81A-H13.3); Townsend Plan (81A-H13.4); and various subjects (81A-H13.5).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged numerically by journal number, except 81A-H13.1, which is arranged by subject, thereunder numerically by journal number.

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union 1949-1951

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee of the Whole consists of the entire membership of the House and stems from a practice in the House of Commons, when the Speaker of the House of Commons was regarded as an agent of the King. The procedure allows the Speaker to remove himself/herself from the chairmanship in order for the body to elect its own chairman and debate matters without the normal restrictions of a House of Commons session.

Committee Papers 1949-1951

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union include messages from the President (81A-F18.1).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

House Un-American Activities Committee 1949-1951

### **Biographical/Historical note**



## Committees

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In 1945 the House Un-American Activities Committee was created as a permanent standing committee to replace the temporary Select Committee on Un-American Activities (the Dies Committee) that had existed since 1938. The committee was commonly known by its acronym HUAC until 1969, when its name was changed to the Committee on Internal Security. In 1975 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Judiciary Committee. The committee was authorized to "make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle or the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation."

### Scope and Contents note

A separate finding aid for the records of the House Un-American Activities Committee is available.

## Joint Committee on Atomic Energy 1949-1951

### Biographical/Historical note

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-585). The committee was created to "make continuing studies of the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy." Created to serve as a "watchdog" of the U.S. atomic energy program, the committee monitored the Government's classified and unclassified activities involving peaceful and military applications of atomic energy. The committee held hearings in both public and executive sessions, reported bills, undertook studies, and published reports, committee prints, and hearings transcripts that sometimes included testimony taken in executive session with classified material deleted. Through hearings and other public informational activities, the committee played a significant role in encouraging peacetime uses of atomic energy. The committee dealt with such subjects as the budget authorization bills for the Atomic Energy Commission, international agreements regarding atomic energy stemming from President Dwight D. Eisenhower's "Atoms-For-Peace" speech of December 1953, and various mutual defense agreements.

### Scope and Contents note

## Committees

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A separate finding aid for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy's records is available.

### Select Committee on Lobbying 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

During World War II and the immediate postwar years, there was a marked increase in efforts of outside individuals and groups to influence Congress with regard to legislation. One result of this activity was Title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. This section was entitled the Regulation of Lobbying Act; it required lobbyists to register with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate, to keep detailed financial records, and to file certain statements publicly disclosing information regarding the identity of contributors and amounts of the contributions. The continuing growth in lobbying activities and the need to monitor the effectiveness of the new law, led the House to establish the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities on August 12, 1949, to conduct a study and investigation of all lobbying activities. The committee was also directed to study efforts of Federal agencies to influence legislation. Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania was appointed chairman. The committee inquired generally into the role of lobbying in representative government, then proceeded to investigate the activities of particular organizations, including the United States Savings and Loan League, the American Enterprise Association, the National Economic Council, the Civil Rights Congress, and Americans for Democratic Action, in addition to its study of Federal agency activities. The committee sent questionnaires to Members of Congress; business, labor, and farm organizations; political scientists; journalists; and others. It held intermittent hearings from March to August 1950 and submitted several reports to the House. The presentation of the minority report marked the end of the committee's work (H. Rept. 3239, Pt. 2, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Serial 11385).

#### **Scope and Contents note**

There is a separate finding aid for the records of the Select Committee on Lobbying.

#### **Controlled Access Headings**

##### **Personal Name(s)**

## Committees

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- Buchanan, Frank, 1902-1951

### Select Committee on Small Business 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

On December 4, 1941, the U. S. House of Representatives created the first House Select Committee on Small Business. The select committee was established in response to a growing number of small business activists and organizations advocating for more protections and better government policies for America's small businesses. While it had no legislative authority, the select committee became popular with House members and was reauthorized each Congress until January 5, 1975, when it was made a permanent standing committee. House members then granted the new standing committee with certain areas of legislative jurisdiction and oversight functions, increasing its scope and influence.

### Committee Papers 1949-1951

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Small Business include mainly printed hearings and committee reports (81A-F20.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

### Select Committee on the Use of Chemicals in Food Products 1949-1951

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

On June 20, 1950, the House established the Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products. James J. Delaney of New York was appointed chairman. The committee was

## Committees

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authorized to inquire into the extent and the effect of the use of chemicals, synthetics, pesticides, and insecticides in the production and preparation of food products and to determine the effects of such use on the public and upon agricultural stability. The committee also was directed to consider the use of chemicals, compounds, and synthetics in the manufacture of fertilizer and to analyze their effects on soil, vegetation, animals, the quantity and quality of food production, and public health and welfare. In October 1951, the committee was given the additional authority to investigate the use of chemicals, compounds, and synthetics in the production of cosmetics and determine the health effects of the practice.

### Scope and Contents note

There is a separate finding aid for the records of the Select Committee on the Use of Chemicals in Food Products.

### Controlled Access Headings

#### Personal Name(s)

- Delaney, James Joseph, 1901-1987

Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures 1949-1951

### Biographical/Historical note

On June 20, 1950, the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 635, 81st Congress, creating a special committee to watch over the campaigns for the candidates for the House of Representatives during the general election of 1950. House Resolution 635, 81st Congress, submitted on June 8, 1950, by the majority leader, John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, embodied the same provisions as House Resolution 461, 80th Congress.

### Controlled Access Headings

**Committees**

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**Personal Name(s)**

- McCormack, John William, 1891-1980

Committee Papers 1949-1951

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures include various papers (80A-F19.1). There is also a separate finding aid of the Select Committee's papers.

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise specified.

Select Committee to Investigate Educational, Training, and Loan Guaranty Programs Under GI Bill 1949-1951

**Biographical/Historical note**

During the 78th Congress, two pieces of legislation were passed to assist soldiers who served in World War II to assist them with their transition to civilian life. In 1943, "The G.I. Bill of Rights" provided for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans. In 1944, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 guaranteed loans to veterans for certain purposes; paid unemployment benefits to them, and provided tuition assistance and funds for school supplies for formal education and vocational training. The management of the programs by the Veterans' Administration (VA) were criticized by veterans and educational institutions accusing the VA of errors, abuses, waste, managerial inefficiency, corruption, and larceny. The U.S. House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 474, on August 28, 1950, during the 81st Congress. The resolution authorized and directed the select committee to investigate the alleged abuses in the education and training program of World War II veterans.

**Originals of Printed House Documents**

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**Scope and Contents note**

There is also a separate finding aid to the records of the Select Committee to Investigate Educational, Training, and Loan Guaranty Programs Under GI Bill.

**Originals of Printed House Documents 1949-1951 17.0 Cubic feet (69 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

Original House documents are from the first session (81A-G1); and second session (81A-G2).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Election Records 1949-1951 2.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The election records include the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (81A-J1) together with oaths of office of Representatives and Delegates (81A-J2), arranged alphabetically by state and territory; oaths of office of elected House officers (81A-J3), arranged alphabetically by name of officer; and original report of the tellers, on the part of both the House and Senate, of the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning January 20, 1949 (81A-J4).

**Other Records 1949-1951 0.16 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

## Records of the Office of the Clerk

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Other records include announcements of House and Senate appointees to membership in joint committees and other communications (81A-K1), arranged chronologically; and motions and discharge committees from consideration of bills and resolutions (81A-K2), one volume.

### Records of the Office of the Clerk 1949-1951

#### Record Books 1949-1951 3.0 Cubic feet (13 volumes)

##### Scope and Contents note

The record books include a House bill book (81C-A1); House resolution book - joint, concurrent, and simple together with Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (81C-A2); Senate bill book (81C-A3); individual ledger (81C-A4); papers sent to the Senate (81C-A5); papers received from the Senate (81C-A6); register of committee reports, messages from the President, and executive communications (81C-A7); and petition book (81C-A8).

#### Other Records 1949-1951 2.0 Cubic feet

##### Scope and Contents note

Other records include announcements and appointments by the Speaker (81C-B1); applications of House members for leave of absence (81C-B2); communications of the Clerk of the House, mainly to the Speaker (81C-B3); communications to the Speaker, mainly from House members (81C-B4); messages from the President returning H.R. 1025 and H.R. 2854 (81C-B5); receipt books of the Journal Clerk (81C-B6); reports of the Committee on House Administration showing bills and resolutions presented to the President for his approval (81C-B7); reports from House committees pursuant to Public Law 601, 79th Congress, showing the name, type of employment, and salary of committee personnel (81C-B8); reports from the White House showing bills and resolutions approved by the President (81C-B9); veto messages of the President, along with accompanying enrolled bills and resolutions (81C-B10); and White House receipts of bills and resolutions received from the Committee on House Administration (81C-B11).

## Other Records

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### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 81C-B2, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.